

# RENNES To-day the Critical Time in the Court-Martial.

## TREYFUS FACES HIS ACCUSER, MERCIER.

Court-Martial Has Completed the Examination of the Secret Dossier and the Cittings Will Again Be Open.

Friends of the Prisoner Are Happy at the Turn of Affairs, While Army and Its Adherents Are Furious.

**RENNES, Aug. 11.**—The court-martial concerning the secret dossier of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dreyfus, which was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue, of the Foreign Office, completed his explanations of the secret dossier.

The court will meet again at 6:30 to-morrow morning. The London Times's statement this morning of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dreyfus's treason caused considerable sensation here, and was much discussed among the newspaper men and all others interested in the trial.

The admission of Henry that Esterhazy was his accomplice is only a confirmation of what has already many times been stated. But what was regarded as important is the fact that the Times announced it in such categorical terms, demonstrating, according to the views of the friends of Dreyfus here, that the friends of Dreyfus actually seen documents submitted to them by more than one foreign military attaché, presenting the strongest proof of Henry's guilt, and, moreover, that this announcement can only prelude the publication by the Times of the actual documents.

Major Forzy, who was Governor of the Cherche Mid prison during Dreyfus's incarceration there, and who was cashiered on account of his declarations favorable to Dreyfus's attitude while in prison, said:

"The Times's statement confirms my own view. I was convinced of Henry's complicity from the very first, and always regarded him as the real culprit."

Regarding the court-martial he said: "To-morrow will undoubtedly be the most important day of the whole proceedings, as General Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier (former President of France), if time allows, will be confronted with a most dramatic scene is inevitable, as their declarations in certain matters differ on essential points."

**DREYFUSITES SMILE; ARMY MEN FURIOUS.**

Emily Crawford Says That if the Dossier Were Given Publicity It Would Clear the Prisoner at Once.

**By Emily Crawford.**  
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Rennes, France, Aug. 11.—All the notable Dreyfusites here are satisfied with the result of the examination of the secret dossier. They have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, knowing that, if it is granted, the Military and Nationalist parties will be utterly disgraced.

They are convinced that the diplomatic and war office dossiers teem with forgeries. Of course, their impressions are derived from the dossier counsel present at the examination of these dossiers. Publicity would mean the pillory for General de Boisdeffre and company. They would be pelted with their own foul eggs, while Captain Dreyfus would be cleared in the face of the whole world.

The military caste here is furious at the way things are taking. The correspondent of a Russian paper told me to-day that in a cafe frequented by officers he unfolded the Dreyfusite Aurora to read.

All the military men here are scowled at him in a marked manner, and after consulting and otherwise showing their disapproval, went in a body to the other end of the cafe, as if the Russian were a leper.

**Dreyfusite Journals Burned.**  
All the officers of the Military Club came out on the club balcony when a bundle of Dreyfusite journals was being burned in the streets, and they approved of the performance by unanimous applause. The journals now seen the wisdom of the order forbidding officers not attached to the garrison to read them during the trial.

I hear that, in the burning, the secret military dossier exceeds the worst top-shelf literature. To secure secrecy the secretaries who work for Dreyfus and his friends did not hesitate to forge letters from high diplomatic personages. Nearly a score of letters from a lady high in the diplomatic sphere were supposed to have been seized in the dispatch box of an embassy during transmission to Berlin.

The person whom she is represented as having as a correspondent was an attaché of an embassy there, and much younger than the lady. Of course, she mentions the Dreyfus affair, and asks the attaché to help to whitewash the unfortunate captain.

M. Jaures expects that there will be a great exposure of a conspiracy against the republic and that the high-handed measures of the present government against certain leaders will be more than justified by the coming revelations.

The examination of the diplomatic dossier was concluded this morning. Dreyfus, on leaving the inquiry, looked brighter than he had ever previously appeared. To-morrow's proceedings will be memorable in the history of the trial.

**Demagie Confronts the Judges.**  
Maitre Demagie has lost no opportunity to conciliate the seven judges. He has let himself be interviewed in order to say nice things about them. That astute advocate understands human nature. He remembers that the seven are ignorant of the details of the case, and he is always ready to sacrifice equity to authority, quick to scent at the rules of evidence, and are members of a caste who think they have been attacked by Jews, cosmopolitans and foreigners.

Some of them boast of not having read the report of the inquiry before the Court of Cassation, because they thought it published at the cost of a syndicate and intended to cast odium on the army.



**The Suppressed Photograph of the Chief Conspirator.**  
This picture was taken in Paris a few years ago. When Du Paty de Clam came into public attention through the Dreyfus case, members of his family sought diligently for all his pictures to retire them from circulation. Hence copies of this picture cannot be bought in France.



**The Two Star Witnesses of To-day.**  
General Mercier, Former Minister of War. Casimir-Perier, Former President of France.

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Maitre Demagie is naturally sanguine and has always hoped, but I can gather that both counsel still see that the judges are deeply and strongly prejudiced against the prisoner and will try to condemn him on his looks, if all legal evidence breaks down. All the officers now read the Petit Journal, which they had never looked at before the Dreyfus affair. The venom and vitriol

of the intransigent are grateful to them, real or supposed, they devour the Gaulois, Echo de Paris and Elair, because those papers respond to their own sentiments. Maitre Demagie, therefore, has but a signal triumph—the pleasure every human being takes in hearing himself praised.

**Hohenlohe's Name in the Dossier?**  
I have just learned that the secret dossier contains shocking reports of the spies of a German Prince, who has filled his situations under the empire during the last twenty years, and one of them in Paris, a city he often visits. There is only one Prince answering to this description, Chancellor von Hohenlohe.

The police spies who informed the Intelligence Department at the War Office of the Prince's secret dealings did not attempt to establish a connection between them and the Dreyfus case.

But one must suppose that the sole object has been to prevent the dossier ever being published.

As matters stand, I think Maitre Demagie now feels that the two dossiers furnish him with a case too strong for even the most obstinate of resisters.

**EMILY CRAWFORD.**

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## MANILA FILIPINOS FIRE ABANDON ANGELES TO MACARTHUR AFTER A SHORT LONG RANGE FIGHT.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION. One Hundred Insurgents Killed in the Fighting Around Calicut.

OUR LOSS FIVE KILLED. Rains Have Recommended, Our Troops Operating Knee Deep in Mud.

**MANILA, Aug. 11.**—Reconnoitering by small parties continued to-day. Unavailing attempts were made to get in contact with the enemy. The American troops occupy Calicut, Santa Rita, Bacolor and Guagua. No further engagements have taken place. The rains have recommenced. The wounded are being brought into Manila.

General MacArthur's troops remained last night at Calicut. The rebels had evidently fled far beyond the range, for the American outposts were not disturbed and not a shot was fired during the night. At day-break this morning a reconnoitering party, consisting of a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached within 1,200 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire, which the battalion of the Seventeenth returned with a few volleys.

The strength of the insurgents at Angeles not being known, the situation was reported to General MacArthur, who did not desire to send reinforcements, and directed the reconnoitering party to return unless the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the receipt of these orders it became evident that the rebels had set fire to the town and fled, leaving the place to be occupied by a few Americans.

**A Hundred Rebels Killed.**  
A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry was also sent on a reconnoitering expedition toward the west, but up to noon no firing had been heard in their direction and no word had been received from them. General MacArthur's headquarters, and it is believed that they encountered nothing.

Everything indicates that all the rebels have scattered for miles in every direction around Calicut.

The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Calicut. It is believed that a hundred were killed and three or four hundred wounded. The Iowa Regiment killed thirty or one company of the Seventeenth suddenly encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed two.

The American loss was five killed and thirty-one wounded, including three officers.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea that a movement was intended until the armored car opened a deadly fire of great caliber, a revolving cannon and a six-pounder. The heavy artillery opened on both flanks a moment later. A majority of the Filipinos were asleep when the attack was made. Men with large bells were heard running among the shacks arousing the sleepers.

The Americans maintained almost a perfect line four miles long, through canyons, where they could see nothing ahead. The mud and places were knee deep in the rice fields and jungles, and through the ditches flowed small rivers several feet deep.

The Filipinos tried to ambush the Americans several times, the country in the neighborhood being well adapted to these tactics, but the troops stopped for nothing, forcing their way through or over obstacles and firing whenever they could locate the fleeing rebels.

The officers highly commend the recruits of the various regiments.

**Filipinos Short of Ammunition.**  
There is reason to believe the reports recently received that the insurgents are short of ammunition, as well informed natives at Calicut say the insurgents had only five rounds each and that five rounds extra were issued just before the fight.

Since the American occupation of San Fernando the rebels have torn up three miles of railroad between there and Calicut, and it is impossible to get the armored car more than two miles beyond San Fernando.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The following dispatches have been received from General Otis:

MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita, reconnoitered Bacor, Angeles and other points. Insurgents driven north. One casualty yesterday; none today. Conditions make movements of troops difficult, but considered necessary open up the railroad. The city of Angeles is being controlled by the Americans, as it is virtually given control to the Americans. The city of Angeles is being controlled by the Americans, as it is virtually given control to the Americans.

Major Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago, shortly after the order to close the islands with the fourth Infantry, and B. Engineer Battalion thirty-six officers and 911 enlisted men.

The Sheridan will bring back the Minnesota and South Dakota troops.

**FILIPINOS EMBARRASSED BY BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS.**  
Believed That One Campaign of Five Months Will End the War.

**Hong Kong, Aug. 11.**—The closing and blockade of ports of the Philippine Islands by order of General Otis is approved here as a wise and necessary measure, although it will interfere seriously with the trade of the mercantile of this city.

The order is in fulfillment of Consul-General Whitman's assertion that war in the Philippines would be a long and bloody one, and that the mainland cannot exist side by side. The burning of the steamer on Saturday last, the order closing the ports to the insurgents, have been steps toward the end of the war.

# MANILA FILIPINOS RUN FROM ANGELES.

## BEERS WILL RUIN MINES.

Surface Works of a Johannesburg Gold Mine.

In Johannesburg Further Concessions Are Expected in Order to Avert an Outbreak so Serious.

**LONDON, Aug. 11.**—The most significant and bell-cose declaration yet made by the Boers is a manifesto embodying President Kruger's reply to Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive speech, and directly threatening the destruction of the mining plants owned by the Uitlanders in the event of war.

This manifesto, printed in the London edition of the Standard and Diggers' News, the official organ of the Boers in Great Britain, is as follows:

It has become a fixed idea among the Boers that the British Government is determined to take the country by force, and to meet the Uitlanders' demands are constantly characterized as insufficient.

**Rejection for Proposal.**  
The recent dispatch dealing with a proposal to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the working of the franchise law has not as yet met with a refusal by the Government, but it is fully anticipated that the proposal will be rejected, as the Government and the members of the 2100 signatures appended to the Uitlanders' petition, and to inquire how far the Government is prepared to meet the demands of the Uitlanders.

It is also known that the British Government will agree to the appointment of a business commission to inquire into the working of the franchise law, and to inquire how far the Government is prepared to meet the demands of the Uitlanders.

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**Boers Determined to Fight.**  
Owing to the settled conviction that Great Britain will not fight until she has taken possession of the Transvaal, the Boers are determined to fight rather than permit the capital of the Transvaal to be in the hands of the British.

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# THE HAGUE Letters of the F and the Queen.

## Manifesto in the Standard and Diggers' News Asserts This Calmly as a Warning to the English People.

Price of Victory, It Predicts, Would Be the Wrecking of Many British as v as South African Forts.

**THE RAND, OR GOLD FIELDS OF JOHANNESBURG.**

The Surface of the Great Quartz Deposit.

Most of the richest gold mines of the South African Republic are within fifteen miles of Johannesburg, where at present there is \$3,500,000,000 worth of gold in sight in a reef of thirty miles or more in length. Not even the deepest shaft sunk in the Rand district has come to the bottom of this gold-bearing reef. Gold is now being taken out at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. More than 130 big gold mines are now being operated in this little district, and around Johannesburg. Almost all are controlled by British capital.

**GOING DOWN AN OPEN MINE.**

**At the De Beers Diamond Mines.**  
About twenty miles east of the Vaal River, the big Kimberley diamonds mines are situated. These and the De Beers and other diamond mines are now being worked by the gigantic Cecil Rhodes syndicate, which employs at present 1,700 white men and about 14,000 Kaffirs, paying annually for labor, material, etc., about \$12,000,000. Its annual output is about \$240,000,000. Its mines lie 100 miles north of Hope Town.

**Would lose all at the hands of one side or the other.**  
The South African press, with few exceptions, is controlled by the German Rhodesian financial houses, whose sympathies are certainly not enhancing the name and reputation of Great Britain in South Africa.

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